ERRY FORE STRAID, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1866.

### NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES SORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

DEFICE N. W. CORNER OF MASSEU AND FULTON STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-CINDERELLA

BOWERY THEATEE, Bowery-Fortune's PROLEC-BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Living roof

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Breadway-Night and Morn NG-A LADY AND GENTLEMAN.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-Afternoon-RQUESTRIANSE-HOLE IN THE WALL. Evening-EQUES-TRIAN FRESCRIANCES-COURIER OF LVONS.

AWERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon and Evening-War WOOD'S WINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-

New York, Wednesday, January 17, 1855.

#### The News.

Our special despatch from Washington states that the defeat of Mr. Clingman's mediation resolutions was owing to the intrigues of Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, who was opposed to their passage.

The Congressional proceedings of yesterday were rather meagre. The time of the Senate was principally occupied with a debate on the Compensation bill. In the House the Pacific Railroad bill chiefly consumed the time of members until the hour of adjournment.

Reports from the majority and minority committees on the bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks were presented in the Assembly yesterday. The bill accompanying the majority report varies in some trifling details from that printed a few days since. Nothing of special importance was transacted in either branch of the Legislature during the day.

An unsuccessful effort was made in the Massa chusetts Legislature yesterday to elect a United States Senator. The election was finally postponed for a week.

Governor Pollock of Pennsylvania was inaugurated at Harrieburg yesterday. In his inaugural he declares himself in favor of civil and religious liberty, freedom of the press, and freedom of worship; and declares they are the birthrights of American citizens, which no royal or pontifical edict can des-arcy. He is also in favor of the sale of the public works of that State. In speaking of the defeat of the prohibition bill, he says it now becomes the duty of the Legislature to consider what other measures are necessary to restrain the evils of intemperance, and recommends the passage of a stringent license law. He condemns the repeal of the Missouri compromise, advocates the protection of American in dustry, improvement of rivers and harbors, a judi cious homestead bill, reform in the naturalization laws; and also declares himself in favor of preventing the immigration of foreign paupers and convicts into the United States.

A Prohibitory Liquor bill was reported in the New Jersey Legislature yesterday. Its features are similar to others on the same subject. The law, if passed, will go into effect in December next. The bill provides for the submission of the effect, but merely to obtain an expression of opinion on its merits.

Advices from Havana to the 12th inst., received at New Orleans, state that a rumor was current that General Concha had been superseded as Cap tain General, on account of his conduct in the San Roman affair. The rumor, however, was not generally credited, and is considered improbable. The Falcon had not arrived at Havana.

Mr. T. Francis Meagher delivered a lecture on Monday in Charleston, S. C., in aid of the Calhoun Monument fund. Over two thousand tickets were sold, and the audience was one of the largest ever assembled in Charleston.

The telegraph reports a shock of an earthquake at Hanover, N. H., and at Bradford and St. Johnsbury, Vt., about six o'clock last evening, which lasted about half a minute, and was most distinctly

From Mobile we learn by telegraph that a subscription is on foot among the slave and colored population generally, to raise funds to aid the sufring poor of New York and the Eastern cities.

One of the heaviest produce houses in New Orleans failed on Monday, owing to the suspension of Page, Bacon and others. The liabilities of those two and a half million of dollars. Their assets. bowever, exceed that sum, and it is thought they will all resume business.

Failures were apprehended at Cincinnati and Louisville, in consequence of those which have taken place in New Orleans.

A special meeting of the Whig General Comwas held last evening at the Broadway House, which was well attended, every ward being represented. Resolutions of sympathy with those suffering from lack of employment, and urging protection to home labor, were adopted. The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting

yesterday afternoon for the purpose of paying some respect to Commodore Perry for his services in the East. A committee was appointed to take such measures as might be deemed proper to show their appreciation of his efforts, who will report this after-

The annual election of officers of the Mercautile Library Association was held yesterday, in the building of that institution, in Astor place. The proceedings were of a singular character, and will, doubtless, astonish the more religious portion of nunity. The report will be foudd in another

The Board of Ten Governors held a meeting last evening, and voted to invite the Legislature to visit the charitable institutions under their control. One thousand dollars were appropriated to give them a enitable reception. A petition was received from a body of marble cutters recently discharged by the Beard, asking to be again employed. The petition was referred. Onite an animated debate occurred on the subject of furnishing the rooms of employés.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered the eighth lecture before the New York City Anti-Slavery Society last evening, on "The contrast between the Northern and Southern theories of man and society." Mr. Giddings, member of Congress from Ohio, was present on the platform, and was called on to speechify, but declined. The meeting was one of the best attended of the course. The report is unavoidably omitted in this morning's

A lecture was delivered last evening at the Mer contile Library by a gentleman with the nom de plume of Q., on the Crimea campaign and slege of Sepastopol. No new facts were elicited by the lecturer; but he gave a very brilliant description of the various battles that have been fought before

Sebastopol. We are obliged to omit our report. James Green, conductor of the New Haven freight train, was arrested and held to bail yesterday in the sum of \$2,000, on a charge of manslaughter, in causing the death of two persons on the Harlem Railroad, in November last, through gross negligence on his part. The evidence on the inquest of ere of the persons killed went to show that no tail light was exhibited, and no warning given to an approaching train, which, in consequence, ran into the freight train, by which two persons were killed and many seriously injured. One of the directors of the New Haven road went Mr. Green's security, and he was liberated from custody.

Judge Mitchell delivered the opinion of the Sapreme Court, yesterday, in the million and a haif trust per relative to the taxing of the tosts, and di

rected that the taxing officer should proceed and tex all costs prior to July, 1851, under the Chancery Fee bill, and all subsequent costs under the Core.

Judge Roosevelt delivered an important opinion in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on banking and financial affairs, in the matter of the Knickerbocker Bank, in which he stated that all idea of increasing the assets, by withholding their sale, for the benefit of stockhoklers was injurious to the billbolders and depositors, and at variance with all decisions made by the highest Court of the State in analogous cases of assignment made by insolvent individuals. The decision will be found elsewhere.

A verdict was rendered in the Court of Common Pleas against the proprietors of the Bloomingdale line of stages, in the sum of \$700 and costs, for damages occarioned by one of their vehicles running over a man in Chatham street, in 1853, and mutilating his leg so badly as to render it still useless.

In another part of to day's paper will be found a correct list of marine disasters, including wrecks upon the Florida Reef, and arrivals of leaky vessels at Key West, Florida, together with the salvage awarded, &c., for the year ending Dec. 31, 1854.

The cotton market at New Orleans on Monday had experienced a slight decline in qualities below good middling, but other descriptions were un

Cotton continued firm yesterday, with sales of 1,500 bales, included in which were 1,000 in transitu. We quote middling uplands and Florida at 84c. a 84c.; do. Mobile at 84c., and New Orleans do. at 9c. Common brands of State flour were 12½c. per barrel lower. Southern and Canadian were in fair demand, but easier to purchase at quotations. Wheat continued to be quiet and nominal. Old mess pork closed dull at \$12 25. Old prime was scarce and nominal. New prime sold at \$13, and 1.000 barrels new mess, deliverable by the 1st May, seller's option, were sold at \$13; and a lot of long middles bacon sold deliverable free on shipboard, in Philadelphia, at 84c. There was rather a better demand for sugar, with some firmer feeling, and Rio coffee was in fair demand at 9 c. a 10:.

### Soule's Resignation-The Crisis in the Cabi-

net Come at Last. The fulfilment of our predictions has commenced. The crisis in the Cabinet has come at last. According to our telegraphic advices from Washington, published yesterday, Mr. Soulé has resigned the Spanish mission, and Hon. John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, has been nominated and confirmed to fill the vacancy. He has been prepared at any time to fight with rifles for the administration, and this is his reward. Republics are not ungrateful.

After the disclosures which we have published during the last six weeks, in reference to the Ostend Convention, and the close connection of Soulé's diplomatic policy with the intrigues of the Buchanan clique, at home and abroad, for the succession, it is hardly necessary to explain at length the causes of Soule's recall or resignation. It is sufficient to know that the filibustering Cuba war policy of Jeff. Davis, Cushing, Dudley Mann and Soulé, which was to be forced upon the administration, which was intended to drive Marey out of the Cabinet, and to give the war clique the ascendancy, and which was to carry Buchanan through the next Baltimore Democratic Convention, as the war candidate of the spoils democracy-it is enough to know that this fillbustering Kitchen Cabinet and Ostend programme has fallen through. The abandonment of Madrid by Soulé breaks up the plot, and gives the victory to Marcy.

It does not surprise us, therefore, to be reassured that Buchapan will return from London at the earliest possible convenience: that Mason's place at Paris is to be filled by a transfer from the Cabinet; and that, late in the day as it is, we may expect soon a complete re-organization of the Cabinet itself from stem to stern. The only existing trump card of the Buchapan clique seems to be, to persuade Marcy to rest from his hard labor as premier for a season, amid the recreations of Paris, and to slip Cushing into his chair in the State Department as Buchanan's confidential prime minister for the succession. The failure of Soulé's mission to Madrid, with "a hundred millions in one band and war in the other," his failure to bully the Spanish ministry into the sale of Cubaand his failure to provoke them to a personal rupture, involve the collapse of the whole Os tend conspiracy, with all its Cabinet and Presidential complications.

In the outset Marcy was led astray upon the sans culette filibustering programme of Dudley Mann. Hence those ridiculous official circulars upon diplomatic costume, and the amusing and mortifying consequences resulting from the foolish attempts of our ministers abroad to disregard and defy the social usages of the European courtly reunions to which they were invited. Hence that elaborate and windy document upon the red republican principles of "liberty, equality and fraternity," known as the Kozsta letter; and hence, too, the original, pointed and emphatic diplomatic instructions of Marcy to Soulé, Belmont, and others. He was deceived by his squire, Dudley Mann. and by the supposed full and accurate knowledge of his assistant of the secrets and intricacies of the diplomacy of the European continental powers, and by false representations of the actual strength of the revolutionary circles of France and Germany. Thus, for a season the filibustering alliance of Mann, Soulé Sickles, Sanders, and Koseuth, promised to assume the control of our administration and the direction of the foreign policy of the United States

But, though Marcy is admitted a duil and heavy scholar in diplomacy, and slow in making new discoveries, he stumbled at length upon the important fact that the programme of Dudley Mann was a deep laid scheme for the Presidency, looking elsewhere than the State department for a champion for Baltimore. What, then, was Marcy's course? Clearly the course which he pursued. He abandoned the Kozsta letter at once. He issued new instructions to Soulé in character decidedly pacific and conciliatory. He took his stand against the entire schedule of our European filibusteroes, and gave them their orders accordingly. Soulé became restive and intractable. A special commission of three distinguished men, as joint ambassadors to Madrid, was proposed, to enlighten his understanding and to mollify the Spanish government. Soulé remonstrated, and threatened to return indignantly home, when the happy compromise was hit upon and accepted, of a consultation with Mesers. Buchanan and Mason in some convenient neutral territory on the contipent. Hence the conference at Ostend, and its developements and all the subsequent disclosures of the progress and explosion of the

Soulé, Dudley Mann and their associates, had turned the Ostend consultations against Marcy, against his foreign conservative policy, and in favor of the original filibustering scheme of Mann, and of immediate action to carry it their hero for the succession; Cushing and the Kitchen Cabinet seconding the motion. Pitting Buchanan then, and his war policy against Marcy, the old premier was to be displaced. and his old fogy peace policy was to have been soperseded by the first of January by a new premier, and a flaming war message to Congress on our relations with Spain and the island of Cuba. Our readers will remember that shortly before the re-assembling of Congress, we were advised from Washington of these expectations; and that the administration would, most probably, begin the new year with a new Cabinet, and a bold and dashing war message, as the last expedient of escaping the fate of Captain John Tyler. The only obstacle to this dashing revolution was Marcy, and the forced resignation of Soulé tells the rest of the story.

This forced resignation then, of Soulé, brings on a crisis in the Cabinet. Marcy, thus far, wins. The mission to Spain. "with a hundred millions in one hand and war in the other,' has been countermanded by Marcy. The Ostend plot, with its war programme, and with Buchanan as its war champion for the succession, has been blown up by Marcy. Buchanan, Cushing, Jeff. Davis, and the whole fijibuster ing coalition, fall with their scheme and their active agent, Soulé. Marcy rules the roast but now comes the struggle upon the reorganization of our European diplomatic corps and the Cabinet. Here there is still a chance for the Ostend alliance. If they can get Marcy to London or to Paris they will do it; they will increase the salary, no doubt, if that is the only stumbling block to Marcy. Forney will see to that. Marcy, once on board a Collins steamer, Cushing, or Jeff. Davis, or Gen. Quitman may be slipped in; and thus Marcy himself may yet be instructed to carry out the filibustering policy which he has to this point so signally defeated.

In this view, we perceive that the Cushing and Forney league are also laboring to get Gutbrie out of the Cabinet with Marcy. Guthrie's old fashioned notions of disbursing the public money, are, it must be confessed, entirely antagonistic to the free and easy school of Forney and the Kitchen. But let Guthrie hold fast; and if Marcy should be called upon to answer to the complaints of Cushing, Davis, and Forney, that his old fogy peace policy is disappointing the just expectations of the Pennsylvania or Mississippi democracy, let him remember the example of Guthrie. Called before the President to answer for refusing to pay to Forney a spurious demand upon the Treasury for twenty thousand dollars, Guthrie said : "Yes, sir, I refused, and I'll be damned, Mr. President, if I pay that money; but if I am in the way to the execution of your wishes, you know what course to So let Marcy stand his ground; and if a hint at a resignation should reach him, let bim reply, " No, sir; you may remove me at your pleasure, but I'll be damned if I resign." Let him do this, and he may defy the intrigues of Davis, Cushing and Forney to the end of the

chapter. Let Marcy and Guthrie stand their ground. They are somewhat useful to the country at this juncture against the filibusters and their designs upon the Treasury and upon the territories of our neighbors. In behalf of Pierce himself let Marcy stand his ground, remaining inflexibly where he is, and let Guthrie hold fast to the keys of the Treasury; for if these two old fogies go out, we may need a loan before the next Congress to meet the ordinary expenses of the government, and an extra session to meet the requirements of an unconstitutional war. The crisis has at last come for the re-organization of our diplomatic corps upon some new fereign policy; and there is a heavy Kitchen pressure for a reconstruction of the Cabinet. There is danger ahead. Let Marcy and Guthrie stand fast. Strange, passing strange as it may appear, the solvency of the Treasury and the good faith of the country may now depend upon Marcy and Guthrie. The crisis has come. Let them stand fast.

## War Between Wall Street and the West-

The meeting of Page & Bacon's friends on Monday evening has had at least one good effect: it has shown conclusively that the dishonor of their paper did arise, as we stated, from a gratuitous desire on the part of their correspondents to effect their ruin. At the time that protest took place, that firm had agreed to pay their drafts to an amount of \$100,060; any liability thus incurred being shared by Wm. H. Aspinwall. The drafts came, amounting in all to \$60,000, and Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., interpreting their agreement differently from Mr. Bacon, Mr. Aspinwall, and every one else who has read it, protested them, after a quarter of an hour's notice to Mr. Bacon and Mr. Aspinwall. To say that this conduct is at variance with the usages which prevail among mercautile men, and that it cannot but seriously affect the popularity and standing of the house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., is merely to repeat the words which are spoken at every street corner. We bave, however, as public journalists, nothing to do with the transaction in its bearings on the particular individuals involved: it concerns us only inasmuch as it indicates a general state of things in the mercantile world, to which it is highly proper that public attention should be called. It shows, we repeat, that there exists on the part of a certain set or clique in Wall street a fixed, settled purpose to break down the new men of the West, who are monopolizing the profitable banking business that has sprung up in that quarter within the last few years. That purpose springs from the meanest instincts of human nature—an inordinate thirst for gain, and a desire to sacrifice everything and every one in its pursuit. It can be the more easily attained at present as nearly all the western bankers are insecure, have suffered severely from the insolvency of customers, and are all more or less in debt to New York. If they were met by a spirit of liberality and forbearance here, some of them at all events might weather the storm, and be prepared for a fresh start after the bard times were over. But encountered as they are in most instances by barshness and severity, many unnecessary failures must ensue, similar in their character to that of Page & Bacon. The disaters of the revulsion are thus increased tenfold. Just as in 1832 and 1833, the great business of the United States and States banks seemed to be to break each other, by causing a run upon this or that branch or bank, so now the great concern of the Wall street set to. which we allude seems to be not to help the Western men through their troubles, but to hasten their ruin, so that agents of their own may take the place of the broken firms. This policy

coils upon its authors, as it must do, they may rest assured they will not be troubled with any manifestation of public sympathy. It may be a small matter to these men of dollars to receive in the hour of their distress kind letters from those who have known them best, and warm assurances of unshaken esteem; but small as it is, there are firms, to whom it will not be of-

The times are not opportune for the feeding of grudges or the gratifying of jealousy and spite. We may vituperate the agrarian theories and foolish outcries of many of the speakers who address mobs daily in the Park; but it is not in the power of words to lessen the practical importance of these popular demonstrations. Ten thousand men calling for work and food, and marching gloomily through Broadway, is not a spectacle to be dismissed with a contemptuous paragraph. Granted that many of these men talk nonsense—being bred to the hammer, the loom, and the shovel instead of the tribune—they must eat none the less, and soup kitchens and balls cannot serve as a substitute for steady work. It is worse than useless to disguise the plain fact : means must be found to employ these masses, or the worst may be feared. If the senseless creatures who are going to fiddle and dance this evening in silks and satins, and eat blanc mange and drink champagne by way of feeding those who cannot get bread and clothing, those who have no worsted or blankets, fancy that the horrors of this winter can be averted by such detestable mockeries, they will be awaked from their delusion in some shocking way. It is work, net alms; work, not soup; work, not balls; work to employ the limbs and give occupation to the mind: nothing but work that will satisfy the

And why should there be any hesitation in finding work for them to do? Is the city so complete and perfect in every particular that nothing remains to be pulled down or built up, or carted or removed, or enlarged or altered Why, work is the very thing the city wants most. The wharves want building: they are an inconvenience, and a disgrace; and before long, whether workmen are plentiful or scarce, they must be rebuilt solidly, to answer the public requirements, at a vast expense. The City Hall is absurdly inadequate to contain the public offices; the Hall of Records is in ruins: it has long ago been agreed and settled that a new building is to be erected on the site of the latter, at a cost of millions. The streets want cleaning. The new Park must be opened and graded. All these works must and will be done within a very short period of time. Yet not one of them has been commenced, or is even in way of commencing. What folly is this -- to let the workmen starve for want of work now, and to engage them bereafter when work is abundant and wages high! It the Park and wharves were undertaken at once, employment would be furnished to thirty thousand men, who would be delighted to work at much lower wages than were current last year or will probably be current next. In 1856, or 1857 perhaps, the city Council will be driven to undertake these works, and will then be forced to pay perhaps a dollar a day more per man than it would cost now. It is not for want of money that the work is not begun. The city has a million of dollars lying idle in the Mechanics' Bank. Moreover, money seems to be so plentiful in Wall street that even the Erie Railroad can negotiate a fresh loan, and the banks show a specie list of over fifteen millions of dollars. Ten per cent premium could be obtained for a six per cent city loan, and would be eargerly taken up. Not a soul would raise a word of objection against a tax to pay the interest for such works as these.

These suggestions are trite: they must have occurred to every thinking man. But why are they not acted upon? Is the Common Council resolved to wait until some frightful catastrophe takes place before it does its duty? Cannot every man with eyes see that this state of things cannot continue, and that it is fast becoming a choice between work and plunder In times like these, hours are years; days are ages: a week's delay may ruin all. In the name of all the Corporation honors most, let some action be taken without further waste of

GENERAL WOOL AND THE ADMINISTRATION .-The administration at Washington, particularly the military portion of it-Generals Pierce. Cusbing, and Davis-has commenced a severe onslaught against the position and character of General Wool, now in California. This war on Wool is worthily initiated by the sneaking publication of some official correspondence between Generals Davis and Wool, in one of the Seward organs. The Secretary at War endeavors to show that General Wool was inefficient in the discharge of his public duties in California, because he occupied himself more with putting down filibusters than Indians. The whole correspondence, however, amounts to very little. The old woman's tirade poured out on the devoted head of General Wool by Davis and his military colleagues of the administration, will only tend to place the former in the position of a prominent candidate at the next Baltimore convention. The friends of General Wool will settle the present as well as other old scores at that convention.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Latest from Washington. REASON WHY MR. CLINGMAN'S MEDIATION RESOLU-TION WAS DEFEATED—BRITISH INTRIGUE. Washington, Jan. 16, 1855.
The secret of the defeat of Mr. Clingman's mediation

resolution constitutes an instructive piece of diplomatic manouvring. Thus it fell out:-It appears that the English and French governments

really meditate adopting hostile measures against this povernment so soon as they get out of the Ru arrassments. But should peace be restored through the mediation of the United States, they could not with good grace turn their arms against the peacemaker. the interference of the United States for such a purpose would commend us to the gratitude of the Eng-lish people and neutralize the insidious representations of the British Minister as to our pro-Russian proclivi-

To prevent this, Mr. Crampton prevailed upon the President to use his influence against Mr. Clingman's

Pierce could not see through the artifice, and was victimized by superior cunning. He begins now to open his eyes and wonder at his own stupidity. CONFIRMATION OF THE RESIGNATION OF MR. SOULE,

WASHIN GTON, Jan. 16, 1855.

The Union of this morning confirms the resignation of Mr. Soule, and the appointment of Mr. Breckenridge. The Star of this evening contains the confirmations by the Senate yesterday:-Abrabam G. Meyers, Florida as U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of Florida; Paviel M. Bates, Delaware, U. S. District Attorney for cot. To this end, Buchapar was adopted as will be sure to lead to one result : when it ro Felaware, C. F. Ellis, Pesawater at Newars, Chie; John !

McCracken, U. S. Marshal for Oregon; W. H. Farrar, U. S. Attorney at Oregon; Samuel Dexter Lecounte, Md Chief Justice of Kansas.

Mr. Kitchen, a watchman at Georgetown, who shot a negro burglar, who attempted to escape, has been ac quitted by a jury.

united by a jury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1855

No. 23.—The propellor Monticelle, Jehn Wilson claimant, vs. Gilbert Mollison—appeal from the Circuit Court of the Northern District of New Yors. Justice Girer delivered the opinion, affirming the decrees of the Circuit Court, with costs and interest.

No. 33.—The City of Providence vs. Daniel R. Clapp—error of the Circuit Court of Rhode Island. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court, with costs and interest.

No. 24.—The officers of the Bank of Kentucky vs. Lewis B. Hern—error to the Circuit Court of the Eastern district of Louisisna. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court with costs.

No. 43.—Peter J, Burchell, appellant, vs. Stewart C. March et al. Argument was continued by Mr. Galisle for the appellees, and concluded by Mr. Gillett for the appellant.

appellant.

No. 43.—John Fishers, admr., appellant, vs. Moses
Wanzer et al. Argument continued by Mr. Phillips for
the appellant
Heury W. Morange, Esq., of New York, was admitted as
an attorney and counsellor of the court.

#### Subscription among the Slaves for the Northern Poor. MOBILE, Jan. 16, 1855.

There is in process of organization here a general sub scription among the black population—the slaves—in aid of the suffering poor of New York and the Eastern cities. This is a fact, and you will soon find it out.

Affairs at the State Capital

THE COUNSEL IN THE LEMON CASE—GUARD GATES AT PERRIES—COURT OF APPEALS—THE LIQUOR BILL—MILITIA LAWS—NEW ENOW NOTHING LODGE.

Albany, Jan. 16, 1855.
Thurlow Weed & Co. have for some time past been endeavoring to organize a party of Know Nothings who will support Seward for Senator. They last night sucin organizing, with about a dozen member from the Legislature. Mr. Stanton, from Monroe, with Fred. Seward, of the Journal, are leaders of the spuriou organization.

The monetony and tameness which have pervaded the Legislature from the commencement of the session, seem to be followed by a disposition to debate and agriation, to-day. The three interesting questions—temperance, rlavery, and Senator—engrossed much of the session. In the Senate, Mr. Robertson introduced a joint resolution, declaring that both houses will proceed, on the 14th day of February, to the election of a United States Senator pire on the 4th of March next. When this comes up for consideration to-morrow, it is expected it will be opposed by such Senators as prefer having a full Senate, as it is now generally conceded that the Senator to be elected on the last day of this month, in the Livingston and Saratoga districts, will be able to reach the Senate chamber in order to participate in that The resolution from the House, authorizing the Gov-

ernor to employ counsel to assist the Attorney General in the argument of the Lemmon case before the United States Court, came up for consideration. Mr. Brooks preferred that the Attorney General be authorized to employ assistant counsel if he desired, and that the selection should be left with him. Two or three speeches were made, and all the Senators agreed that the Judge who liberated the Lemmon slaves performed no more than his duty under the laws of the State. A majority,

who interaced the Lemmon shaves performed no more than his duty under the laws of the State. A majority, however, preferred the resolution as it stood, giving the Governor instead of the Attorney General the selection of such associate counsel.

Messrs. Whitney, Z. Clark and Putnam. are the committee to whom the petition of the citizens of New York, in relation to moneys distributed to sustain schools, was referred. There is no need of a second quessing what may be expected as the majority report.

Mr. Spencer intends to present a bill making it imperative on companies and propristors of all ferries between the city of New York and New Jersey, Staten and Long Islands, to have guard gates placed either on their ferry boats or on the bridges. The numerous cases of maining and drowning, by a too hasty jumping on and off these boats, certainly demand some legislative action, as the proprietors of those thoroughfares seem determined to keep a deaf ear to all complaints which the public may make.

Mr. Harwood, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, made the following report in relation to the business of that court. Those who practice in that "higher law" court may derive information from it.—

To the Hon. The Skanar of the State of New York:—

In compliance with the resolution by your honocrable body, January 17, I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report.—

First. The number of appeals and writs of error undetermined, in which returns have been filed in this collection.

it the following report.—
First. The number of appeals and writs of error undergrained, in which returns have been filed in this office, cior to January 1, 1855, is five hundred and sixty one.
Of this number, there were filed in the year

1847 71 1851 35 1848 44 1852 58 1849 79 1853 99 1850 18 1854 257 Total

It will be observed that nearly one-half of the causes undetermined in this court, originated during the year just passed. It may also be proper to remark, that of the remaining 554 causes appearing upon the record as undetermined, a proportion of these have undoubtelly been settled by the parties without serving notice upon the cerk. This inference will appear now properly deducible, from the consideration that many of them have never been noticed for argument by either party. Upon an examination of the calender for the present term of this court, which is unusually large, it will be found that of the two hundred and eighty four causes noticed for argument. 3 only originated in the year 1551.

noticed for argument. 3 only originated in the year 1851, 12 in the year 1852, 65 in the year 1853, while 204 originated in the year 1854. Secondly, The whole notice of appeals and writs of error in which returns have been filed since the origination of this court, is 1,849. Of this number, there were filed in 
 filed
 since
 1849.
 Of this number. there
 were
 283

 1847.
 117
 1862.
 283

 1848.
 258
 1853.
 214

 1849.
 259
 1854.
 264

 1850.
 218
 1,849

 236
 Total.
 1,849

1850. 218

1851. 236

1851. 18

850. 196
851. 174 Total 1.264
It should be observed that this number does not em-

mour. Both reports have gone to the press for publication.

When the question came up for a second reading of the bill, or the title, rather, Mr. O'Keefe objected, which he imagined would be ratal for the day. But the Spraker decided that a majority could order the cading. This was done, and General Sherman, the Clerk, commenced the reading, when Mr. Leigh moved to suspend the further reading. This was done by a majority vote, and the Speaker decided that as the reading the second time had been commenced and afterwards suspended, the bill had virtually been read the second time. The bill was then ordered in charge of the Committee of the Whole, to be taken up for action on Tuesday next, one week from to-day, the 23d inst., seven days previous to the olection of Senator in the Ontario and Livingston district. The bill being then fairly refore the Hense, the interesting question arises, which will be first accomplished, the passage of the Maine law prohibitory bill, or the re-election of William H. Secard to the United States Senate? That's a puzzler. It may be well to state that in all the votes taken to-day, the temperance members outnumbered their opponents two to one.

pamphlets purporting to be a speech delivered by hims at the village of Patchogue, Suffolk county, on the 4th of November last. It abuses President Pierce and other distinguished democrats, but bears no more relation to any legislative question than it does to the affairs before Sebastopol. It as remarked that he may be a know Nothing candidate for the United States Senate, and exhibits this pamphlet as a testimonial of his hostility to the administration.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK- DEATH OF EX-SENATOR VAN SCHOONHOVEN. ETC. ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1855.

The following communication from the officers of the Bowery Savings Bank was presented to the Senate on

Friday:-

January, 1855. 22,936
The aggregate of deposits on the 1st day of January, 1855. 2,551,200
The amount of stocks. 1,746,431

Total......\$1,746,431

 

 January, 1800, was.
 63,535

 Kamely lim—
 82,008

 Butober's and Prover's Bank
 28,008

 Fowery Bank
 42,413

 Pacatic Bank
 30,390

 Tradesmen's Bank
 28,075

 Continental Bank
 94,874

 Fulton Bank
 42,611

 Manhattan Co
 11,688

 In the vault of this bank
 304,806

 Butcher's and Prover's Dank
Bowery Bank
Proadway Bank
Pacette Bank
Continental Bank
Continental Bank
Futton Bank
Manhattan Co.
In the vault of this bank

security whatever.
The statement is subscribed and sworn to, as a full and true exposition, by James Mills, the President, and G. H. Coggershall, the Secretary of the bank.

W. H. Van Schoonhoven, formerly State Senator from tensselaer district, died this morning at his residence in Troy, after a few hours illness.

The man Gill, who has been under examination before the Police Court here for several days past, on a charge of poisoning his sister-in-law, has been sent before the

Inauguration of Governor Policek of Penns

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16, 1855.

Governor Pollock was inaugurated as Governor of this State at noon to-day.

The following is an abstract of his inaugaral address:
Republican institutions are the pride, and justly the
glory of our country. To enjoy them is our privilege,
to maintain them our duty. Civil and religious liberty—freedom of speech, and of the press, the rights of
conscience, and treedom of worship—are the birthright
and the boast of the American citizen. No royal edict,
no pontifical decree, can restrain or destroy them. In the
enjoyment of these blessings, the rich and the poor, the
high and the low, meet together—the constitution, in its
full scope and ample development, shields and protects
them all When these rights are assailed, these privileges
endangered, either by mad ambition, or by influences foreign to the true interests of the nation, and at war with
love of country—that noble impulse of the American
heart, which prompts it to revere home and native
land as sacred objects of its affections—ti is then the
balle t-box in its omnipotence, speaking in thunder tones eign to the true interests of the nation, and at war with love of country—that noble impulse of the American heart, which prompts it to revere nome and native land as sacred objects of its affections—it is then the balkt-box in its omnipotence, speaking in thunder tones the will of the peeple, rebuses the wrong, and vindicates the irredeem of the man—the independence of the citizen. To the American people have these blessings been committed as a sacred trust; they are, and must ever be, their guardians and defenders. The American citizen, indepens ent and free, uninfluenced by partisan attachments, unawed by ecclesiastical authority or ghost in the bold assertion of his rights—should exhibit in the world a living illustration of the superior benefits of American republicanism; proclaiming a true and single allegiance to bis country, and to no other power but "the God that made and preserves us a mation."

In many questions of national and truly American policy—the due protection of American labor and invers; the national defences; the equitable distribution of the preceeds of the oublic lands among the States, in aid of education, and to relieve from dest and taxition; a judicious "homestead bill," reform in the naturalization laws; and the protection of our country against the immigration and isportation of foreign paupers and convicts—in all these, we, as a State and people, are deeply interested; and to their adoption and promotion every encouragement should be given.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, le said, was a violation of the plighted faith and honor of the country, which had justly received a stern and merited rebuke.

Withfregard to applications for chartering new banks, he says, an extravagant, improper or unreasonable increase of them is not demanded by the community, and cannot be justified or defended, and that the present financial embarrassments demonstrate the necessity for legislative caution. He will not, however, he says, hesitate to sanction the rechartering of solvent banks meritin

He spraks decidedly upon the necessity for the sale of the public works. In alluding to the defeat of the iquor prohibition question, he says it becomes the duty of the Legislature to consider what other legislation is necessary to correct the evils of intemperance, and recommends the passage of a stringent license law; also a law to prevent liquor traffic on Sundays.

In his allusion to the pardoning power, he says the demands of justice will not be overlooked; and to prevent abuse, and protect the executive from imposition, he recommends that notices of intended applications should be published where the trial and conviction took place.

Massachusetts Legislature

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO ELECT A U. S. SENATOR. Boston, January 16, 1855.
In the House to-day, on the question of electing a out the line of proceedings marked out at their caucus

yesterday. It was soon perceived that they were strong enough to prevent the taking of a vote. General Devereux, of Salem, moved a postponement for one week, stating that the nomination of Mr. Wilson had been unfairly made, that no discussion had been allowed in the caucus, and that within five minutes of its meeting a ballot was taken by pre-arranged consent.

Mr. Prince, of Essex, (a Wilson man) believed the no-nination to have been fairly made. He was in favor of suiting themselves in the election of a Senator; and, then, if others were willing to unite with them in a national party, to change the naturalization and similar

laws, they would be ready.

Mr. Switt of Boston, said it was not their duty to inquire what the South would say, if they sens Mr. Wilson to the Senate. Massachusetts would declare she intended to stand by her principles. Several of the member of Mr. Wilson to the Senate. bers who voted for Mr. Wilson in caucus were in favor

of the postponement.

Mr. Vose, of Boston, objected to the candidate. He had heard the members of the House say that after they had elected Mr. Wilson they should not care a fig for American principles.

The election was then postponed for a week by a vote of 197 to 235.

# New Jersey Legislature. TER PROBLETORY LAW.

The Prohibitory Liquor law bill was reported to the House to-day by the special committee. It is similar in its provisions to the law of last year, and to that of the Eastern States, where it has been passed. The act is to take effect on the 18th of December, 1855. A vote of the people in favor of or against is provided for at of the people in favor of or against in province for the next general election; and the decision then arrived at is to be considered as nothing more than an expres-sion of the opinion of the people of the State—the act still to go into effect on the 18th of December next. An adv-rss decision afterwards, however, at the ballot box, will render the law a dead letter, and will, it is believed, n such an event, be repealed by the Legislature which

temperance members outnumbered their opposents two to one.

It is understood here that important amendments to the militia laws of the First Division are about to be proposed by the military committee of the House. The committee that year is fortunately composed of practical mens one, Captain Waterbury, of the Tompkins Blues, another Brid ge Major Cocks, both having been attached to the city military during a number of years. The mest important amendment is in relation to the Geogral Board of Officers of the Division, of which there seems to be considerable dissatisfaction as to the disabursement of the summutation moneys. General Sanford, of course, will be early on hand to see "that he rights are not invaded."

Mr. Coleman seems to have the volunteers under his charge this session. He presented a memorial for their rebef.

What is the Hon James E. Cooley up to? His face that the morning the users of members were leaded with this morning the users of members were leaded with TO THE PUBLIC.

OFFICE OF PAGE & BACCS.

St. Louis, 12th Jan.—10 A.M.

It is with most unfeigned regret we are forced to announce to you the necessity which compels us to close the deors of our office to-morrow morning. We need not remind you that we have already struggled against a pressure unparalleled in our financial experience, and how severe and crushing have been the disaster repeatedly and suddenly precipitated upon the community during the last few weeks. After struggling with a resolution and diligence unknown to you, to meet our engagements maturing at New York on the let inst. and having striumphed over the difficulties of that day, meeting them all to the amount of meanly a structure of the day.